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Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—

WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Milwaukee.

For Lieutenant Governor—

J. M. BINGHAM, of Chippewa.

For Secretary of State—

HANS B. WARNER, of Pierce.

For State Treasurer—

RICHARD GUENTHER, of Winnebago.

For Attorney General—

ALEXANDER WILSON, of Iowa.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—

W. C. WHITEHEAD, of Rock.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

First District—

J. W. WEST, of Union.

Second District—

WILLIAM JONES, of Clinton.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Third District—

S. L. LORD, of Fulton.

The square issue is a fight for honest

elections.

“Our only safety—tissue ballots and shot

guns at the polls—The Democratic Party.

Governor Smith and Thomas M. Nichol

will make two good speeches at Lappin's

hall to-night.

If Mr. Jenkins is not defeated by over

10,000 majority, he will consider it a splen-

did victory—for him.

Because Colonel Calkins and George

W. Peck—both Democrats—denounce

political murders in the South they are

called traitors by the Democratic papers

of Wisconsin.

The greatest burden the Democrats have

to bear in this campaign is that “Lieuten-

ant Smith” did not go to the war. There is

no question pertaining to finance or the

South, that troubles the Democratic papers

so much as this. They glory in Jenkins

shooting for Jeff Davis, but because Gov-

ernor Smith didn't shoulder a musket, they

are terribly excited and deeply worried.

The Vicksburg Herald Democratic, as-

sumes to say that “the Northern stalwarts

need not shout much more about the Yazoo

affair, as the Independents will carry the

county.” If they hang back for as-

sassinating Dixon, and then elect the In-

dependent ticket by a handsome majority,

Yazoo county will have done much to wipe

out the disgrace with which it is now cov-

ered.

Mr. J. H. Hauser, as was announced in

the Gazette yesterday, has been removed

from the postoffice at Fond du Lac, and

Mr. T. W. Spence, member of the Assem-

bly, has been appointed post-

master in his stead. The cause of the re-

moval of Mr. Hauser, may be judged from

this item in the Commonwealth. “It would

be altogether foreign to our feelings to ex-

press other sentiments than those of per-

sonal friendship and sympathy for Mr.

Hauser who surrenders the position. But

his best friend will not insist that the ad-

ministration of the office has given com-

plete satisfaction to the community, and

beyond this statement we have no disposi-

tion to go.”

The planks in the platform of the Dem-

ocratic party, when shorn of all verbiage,

are these:

Shoot honest money.

Shoot the Nation with a big “N.”

Shoot Republican candidates when they

attempt to run for office in the South.

Shoot all fair counts.

Shoot the idea that Confederates must

not have muskets at the polls.

Shoot resumption.

Shoot a solid North and honest elections

Shoot the sentiment that Southerners

can't assassinate when they want to.

Shoot the revival of trade.

Shoot the Republican party on the spot

when it opposes fraud and Tilden.

Hurrah for Kemper county and Gally

WILLIAMS ON THE STUMP.

Chairman Baker, of the Republican

State Central Committee, has made the

following appointments for Congressman

Williams, of this city:

Milton Junction—Saturday, October 11.

Portage—Tuesday, October 14.

Ripon—Thursday, October 16.

Berlin—Friday, October 17.

Mr. Williams will speak in other places in

the State during the campaign, and the en-

gagements will be made public as early as

possible. He will do effective campaign

service, and each Republican member of

Congress, and our Senators, would devote

as much time to the canvass as Mr. Wil-

liams proposes to do, we would have one

of the liveliest campaigns seen in this State

for years, and the result would be highly

flattering to the party.

THE EXPORT OF WHEAT.

When Alexander Mitchell returned from

Europe two weeks ago, he said in an in-

terview with a newspaper reporter, that

Europe would be compelled to draw heav-

ily on the United States for grain, espe-

cially wheat, and this would do much to

keep alive the business activity during the

year which has begun in this country.

It is undoubtedly true that the

exports of flour and

wheat to Europe will be much greater

during the present fiscal year than was

ever known before in the history of this

country. In the aggregate, the crop in the

United States is unprecedentedly large this

year, while the crop in nearly all parts of

Europe is below the average. This will

open a market for our vast supplies of

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1879.

NUMBER 184

wheat, will advance the price, and make the market firm. In fact it will create a boom which will result in a blessing to farmers and prove a vast advantage to commerce. In considering this exportation of grain and flour it will be borne in mind that the great bulk of it will be furnished by the West; and when it is further considered that “immense sums of money are represented by the transactions, it may readily be conceived what a prominent and important part is being taken by this section in turning the balance of trade in favor of the United States.”

POLITICS IN MILWAUKEE.

On Wednesday night a Republican Com. mittee of 100 held a meeting in Milwaukee at which Edward Sanderson presided. It will be remembered that Mr. Sanderson was a firm supporter of ex-Governor Ludington at the last State Convention, and labored diligently to secure his nomination as against Governor Smith. Mr. Sanderson's remarks at the meeting of the Committee show that he does not propose to allow the defeat of Mr. Ludington to slacken his zeal in laboring for the election of the State ticket. “He impressed upon those present the duty of securing for the Republican State ticket in this county a majority of 2,000. That should be the point for which every earnest Republican should work. The signs of the times were never more favorable to push over the whole Democratic citadel in this county and place in its stead a Republican structure which will endure for years, and if 2,000 majority can be secured in 1879 the presidential victory in this county will be comparatively easy in 1880.”

Mr. Sanderson told the Committee that in order to obtain the majority of 2,000, it would be necessary to put in nomination some of the best men in the party for the Legislature. This would give the Republican ticket great strength in that city, and would do more than any other thing to secure a Republican majority in Milwaukee county. Governor Smith is immensely popular in Milwaukee, and we believe he will do more than poll the full party vote.

DIVIDING WISCONSIN IN DELEGATION.

Last fall Mr. Owen King, who was defeated for Congress by Mr. Hazelton in the Third District, made arrangements to contest the seat, and employed counsel to attend to the matter. The vote in the District was 11,695 for Hazelton and 11,603 for King, giving Mr. Hazelton 92 majority. The vote was so close, that Mr. King was persuaded by the Democrats that the Confederate Congress would give him the seat in spite of a clear majority against him. The matter was investigated by his attorneys, and after a pretty thorough examination, the contest was abandoned on the ground that it was impossible for Mr. King to show on what ground he was entitled to the seat. After the certificate of election had been given Mr. Hazelton an error was discovered in the count of the Iowa county vote, which increased his majority to 192. After Mr. King had abandoned the case, and had also abandoned his right by failing to serve the proper notice in time, the matter was brought to the attention of Tilden. The Chairman of the House Committee on Elections—Springer, of Illinois—had his attention also drawn to the subject, and he and Mr. Tilden concluded that Hazelton's seat must be taken from him and given to King. Tilden was then working up his chances for the Presidency, and if by any means the election of a President should be thrown into the House of Representatives, it would be necessary to neutralize the vote of Wisconsin by making the delegation a tie—four Democrats and four Republicans—which would make the State a cipher in the great contest. If the election of a President was referred to the House as Congress is at present constituted, the loss of Wisconsin could tie the other States. Another programme was to unseat G. S. Orth, a Republican of Indiana, and give his seat to McCabe, a Democrat, which would give Indiana the power to elect a President of the United States.

This was the programme marked out last spring by Tilden and Springer, but the scheme is too high-handed, devilish, and daring to receive the support of all the Democrats in Congress. Mr. Hazelton, who has recently returned from California, where he made several speeches during the campaign, says the Tilden scheme to oust him will not work, and that it is too contemptible to be attempted even by the ravenous Confederates.

THE MORMONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A special agent of the Department of Justice, just returned from Utah, where he had been sent by the Attorney General, has reported that the District Attorney is laboring under much difficulty in making any headway in procuring evidence to place before the Grand Jury in the cases where polygamists are sure to be presented for indictment. He states that the Mormons are very threatening in their talk against the enforcement of the law against polygamy, but does not apprehend anything like violence. They have used every means in their power, which is very extended, to render little all steps taken against polygamists liable to prosecution. He further states that it is the intention, if possible, to place before the grand jury evidence showing the purposes and doings of the endowment house.

STATE'S EVIDENCE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—In the Municipal Court to-day, Lizzie Green, formerly a domestic at the jail, turned State's evidence, implicating Charles Bierbach in the recent attempt to liberate his brothers

from prison. The Bierbachs are convicted of the robbery of a country merchant at three-card monte. Johnny Agnew, of Chicago, another of the gang, stood ready to plead guilty to-day, but his arraignment was deferred.

THE NEWS.

A Railway Horror In Michigan Last Night.

The Collision of Two Trains on the Central Road.

Twenty Persons Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

The Threatening Attitude of The Indians.

A Queer Chinese Funeral in Chicago.

What It Costs the Government to Get Up Massacres by the Indians.

The Business Men of Frisco Give Grant An Ovation.

An Immense Sale of Public Lands By the Government.

A TERRIBLE COLLISION

Special to the Gazette.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 10.—A most frightful accident occurred here at about 2 o'clock this morning, it being a railroad collision on the Michigan Central road, which has caused a sad slaughter. The Westward bound Pacific train on nearing this depot collided with a switch engine, and almost immediately after the boiler of the switch engine exploded, scattering the wreck in all directions, and causing a horrible scene of death and suffering as can be imagined. The engine of the passenger train was also completely wrecked and both trains were thrown into the wildest confusion. Fifteen coaches were thrown from the track. Engineer Gilbert, Fireman Smith, the express messenger, and most of the occupants of the immigrant car were killed almost instantly. The number of the dead is already twenty, and others are so injured that death will probably follow. Twenty-three persons were seriously injured while others escaped with bruises and scratches. Among the injured was Mr. George A. Cunningham, of Janesville, Wisconsin, who had his left arm broken in three places. As soon as possible the work on the wreck commenced. The dead bodies and the wounded were removed from the debris, and soon after a new train was made up, and some of the dead and wounded placed on this. The train will arrive in Chicago about 7 o'clock this evening. Manager Leary and other officers of the road, and a number of physicians have arrived on trains from Chicago and Detroit and are doing all in their power to care for the wounded. The men on the switch engine saw the danger of a collision in time to jump from the cab. The scene as presented is a horrible one, and has called hither a large and excited crowd.

LATER.
JACKSON, Oct. 10, 2 p. m.—In addition to those already reported killed are John Rice, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Courtland and daughter, Louis Monroe, Canada; Mrs. S. M. Spaulding and two children, of Philadelphia, and John Jeffrie. Total killed, 25, wounded, 30.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Frederick Wiel, a car inspector of the Chicago and Alton road, was crushed to death between two bumpers to-day.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—A premature explosion of a blast in the stone quarry of Mr. Schoonmaker, town of Wauwatosa, last evening, caused the fatal injury of one man and maiming of another. No names have been learned. The laborer supposed to be fatally injured had a portion of his face blown off, and received a severe gash in the throat from a flying fragment of stone. His companion had his face blackened and filled with powder, and lost the sight of one eye.

THE INDIANS.

Danger Ahead—Looking for a Battle.
UPPER GUNNISON, Col., Oct. 9.—Gov. Pitkin: Send 100 guns, with ammunition, to Ruby Camp, Gunnison county, immediately. Military company organized here to-day, seventy-six members enrolled: N. M. Carter, Captain. Danger imminent. Two hundred and four families in camp; and only thirty-six guns. Building stockade.

RICHARD IRWIN.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., Ty., Oct. 9.—A party of thirty-four miners, just returned from Crescent City, on Illinois Creek, North Park, reports the Indians are getting too numerous. A band of over twenty was seen on Sunday evening last.

GRANT.

Another Oration at Frisco—The Business Men Take a Hand—Grant Makes An Address.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9.—General Grant returned to the city from Senator Sharon's residence at 11 o'clock this morning. At 12 o'clock he was received by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade at the Merchants' Exchange Building, in a manner exhibiting the greatest respect and admiration for illustrious man. The two mercantile societies attended in full force. The rooms of the Chamber of Commerce were decorated in a gorgeous style for the occasion. The spacious desk was draped beautifully with handsome American flags manufactured from California silk. General Grant was escorted to the platform from the Chairman's desk by the Hon J. P. Jones, and was met there by Governor-elect Perkins, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Jacob T. Taber, President of the Board of Trade. After an address of welcome by Governor Pitkin, General Grant made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BOARD OF TRADE OF SAN FRANCISCO: I hardly know how to express my gratification at the kind and cordial reception you, and not only you, but the people in every place in the State and city that I have visited, have given me. There is no question but that the prosperity of the country depends upon the class of people you gentlemen represent. It requires just such people as we see here to make it profitable for a man to labor with his hands; also to make profits

for the whole nation. Anybody who has been over the world as I have has seen the degradation to which laborers have fallen without some head to guide them into the right course. In other countries the laborer is sunk far below the poorest and most abject citizen of this country. We have not a healthy people in America, who is willing to work who is not better off than the best laborer in any other country. We need not be envious or jealous of any country in the world.”

Applause and handshaking followed.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The entry and purchase of public lands for settlement is now greater than for years. The Land Office has just made out a statement for the fiscal year ending July 1, from which it appears that 8,650,000 acres were taken up that year. So far during this fiscal year there is a still larger increase. In 1877 the number of acres taken was 3,480,000; in 1878, 7,700,000. The amount taken up the first three months of the present fiscal year indicate a total for the year of nearly 10,000,000 of acres. This indicates unmistakably the rush of the westwardly. It is not included in this statement, as all the public lands there belong to the State.

WOMAN'S TALK.

MADISON, Oct. 8.—The Attendance at the Women's Congress to-day was very large, and the proceedings very interesting. The morning session was a secret one. In the afternoon a paper on “Moral Culture,” by Mrs. Mary Newberry Adams, of Dubuque, Iowa, was read by Mrs. Foster, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. The paper took strong grounds for high moral culture. The next paper was from the pen of Mrs. Anna Mitchell Macy, of Nantucket, Mass., read by Miss Alice Craig, teacher of education of the State University. The next paper was by Mrs. Rebecca N. Hazard, of St. Louis, upon “Business Opportunities of Women,” which was read by Mrs. Harbert, of the editorial staff of the Inter Ocean, in a highly creditable manner.

INDIAN SERVICE.

What It Costs to Make the Indians War-Like.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The Indian problem promises to be one of the most unfortunate questions to be considered at the next Congress. Congress some time since called upon the Treasury Department for information as to the amount of money that had been expended for the Indian service since the beginning of the Government. The work was performed by the Treasury officials, but Congress failed to make the necessary appropriations to prepare the manuscript for the printer. The result, however, of this research is known, and the footings of the immense mass of tables show that, to the last of July, the end of the fiscal year, 1879, the Government has expended, on account of the Indians, \$181,000,000. The estimated number of Indians now living is 300,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—Last night freight train No. 4, on the Northwestern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, ran into a drove of horses on the track near Elkhorn, Walworth county. The engine and a number of cars were thrown off and culvert. Silas Glass, of Racine, the fireman, had a leg badly crushed and an arm fractured. His leg was subsequently amputated. The engineer escaped with trifling injuries. A brakeman named John Herron, of Freeport, Ill., was badly hurt, but will survive. Glass was taken to his home in Racine. The wreck caused a blockade of the road until one o'clock this afternoon. The train was badly broken up, and the pecuniary loss to the St. Paul Company is large.

LEM SWAY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Lem Sway, the Chinaman who was killed in the Adrian disaster, was buried to-day with double services at Rose Hill cemetery. His countrymen took the body to the burying ground, casting the proprietary money to the four winds, while en route and arrived there, with pagan mummeries, but without uttering a word, burned money, shoes, and garments, for his use in the happier land, and then gave way to the Young Men's Christian Association, who performed a service in keeping with American customs, and the Celestial was laid in his grave without further disturbance. The Chinese residents consider the Young Men's Christian Association as an interloper in the case.

THE CHARACTER OF JESUS FORBIDS HIS POSSIBLE CLASSIFICATION WITH MEN.

To the Editor.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 1, 1879.
DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, join in requesting that you publish at your earliest convenience the accompanying argument of the late Dr. Horace Bushnell. It is the matchless treatise—“The Character of Jesus Forbids His Possible Classification with Men.”—otherwise known as the famous “10th Chapter of his ‘Nature and the Supernatural.’”

This express portion has been esteemed worthy of special publication elsewhere, but is not accessible to all your readers.

Therefore, in view of countering what your columns have recited of late, and besides, to preclude personal controversy, we again respectfully request that this masterly dissertation be given an entrance to do good work.

Cordially &c.,
THOS. McLEAN, J. W. SANDERSON,
T. P. SAWIN, F. L. CHAPPELL,
HENRY SEWELL, A. L. ROYCE,
H. FAYVILLE.

The need of a supernatural, divine ministrations, to restore the disorders of sin, is now shown; and also such ministrations are compatible with the order of nature, and being in that view a rational possibility, that it may well be assumed as a probable expectation. In this manner we are brought directly up to confront the main question—Is the exigency met by the fact? Is the supernatural divine ministrations actually set up, and shown to be by adequate evidence?

Here we raise a question, for the first time, that puts the Christian religion in issue; for it is the grand peculiarity of these writings, that they deal in supernatural events and transactions, and show the fact of a celestial institution finally erected on earth, in the person of Jesus Christ, which is called the kingdom of God or of heaven, and is in fact a perpetual, supernatural dispensation of healing and salvation for the race. Christianity is, in this view, no more scheme of doctrine, or of ethical practice, but is instead a kind of miracle, a power out of nature and above, descending into it, a historically supernatural movement on the world, that is visibly entered into it, and organized to be an institution in the person of Jesus Christ. He therefore is the central figure and power, and with him the entire fabric either stands or falls.

To this central figure, then, we now turn ourselves; and, as we do not profess to show the light of the thing, we shall find that Jesus prove himself by his own self evidence. The simple inspection of his life and character will suffice to show that he cannot be classified with mankind, (man though he be,) any more than what we call his miracles can be classified with the natural events of the world. The simple inspection of his life and character will suffice to show that he cannot be classified with mankind, (man though he be,) any more than what we call his miracles can be classified with the natural events of the world. The simple inspection of his life and character will suffice to show that he cannot be classified with mankind, (man though he be,) any more than what we call his miracles can be classified with the natural events of the world.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not assume the truth of the narrative by which the manner and face of the life of Jesus are reported to us; for, by the supposition, is the matter in question. We only assume the representations themselves, as being just what they are, and discover their necessary truth in the transcendent, wondrously self evident picture of divine excellence and beauty presented to us. We take up the account of Christ in the New Testament, just as we would any other ancient writing, or as if it were a manuscript just brought to light in some ancient library. We open the book, and discover in it four distinct biographies of a certain remarkable character, called Jesus Christ. He is miraculously born of Mary, a virgin of Galilee, and declares himself, without scruple, that he came out from God. Finding the supposed history made up, in great part, of his mighty acts, and not being disposed to believe in miracles and marvels, we should soon dismiss the whole as a tissue of absurdities too extravagant for belief; were we not struck with the sense of something very peculiar in the character of this remarkable person. Having our attention arrested thus by the impression made on our respect, we are put on inquiry, and more wondrously if the more wonderful as a character, it appears. And before we say down, let us be in fact the chief wonder of the story; lifting all the other wonders into order and intelligent proportions around it, and making one compact and glorious wonder of the whole picture—a picture shining in its own clear sunlight upon us, as the truest and truest of the human race.

On the single question, therefore, of the more than human character of Jesus, we propose, in perfect confidence, to rest a principal argument for Christianity as a supernatural institution. If the life of Jesus a character which is not human, then has something broken into the world that is not of it, and the spell of unbelief is broken.

Not that Christianity might not be a supernatural institution, if Jesus were only a man for many prophecies, and his men, as we believe, have brought forth to the world communications that are not from themselves, but were received by inspiration from God. There are several grades, too, of the supernatural, as already intimated; the supernatural human, the supernatural prophetic, the supernatural demoniac, and, at the top, the supernatural Christ, we shall see, is the supernatural manifested in the grade or order; viz., the divine.

We observe, then, as a first peculiarity at the root of his character, that he begins life with a perfect youth. His childhood is unspotted, and, withal, a kind of celestial flower. The notion of a super human or celestial childhood, the most difficult of all things to be conceived, is yet successfully drawn by a few simple touches. He is announced beforehand as “that Holy Thing,” a beautiful and powerful stroke to raise our expectation to the level of a nature, a superhuman, divine Christ, we shall see, is the supernatural manifested in the grade or order; viz., the divine.

there among them, and begins to expostulate with him. His reply is very strange; it must, she is sure, have some deep meaning that corresponds with his mysterious birth, and the sense he has ever given her of a something strangely peculiar in his ways; and she goes home keeping his saying in her heart, and guessing vainly what his thought may be. Mysterious, holy secret, which this mother hides in her bosom, that her holy thing, her child whom she has watched during the twelve years of his celestial childhood, now begins to speak of being “about his Father's business,” in words of dark enigmas, which she cannot fathom.

Now we do not say, observe, that there is one word of truth in these touches of narration. We only say that, whether they be fact or fiction, here is given the sketch of a perfect and angelic childhood—not of a simple, lovely, ingenuous, and properly human childhood, such as the poets love to sketch—but of a sacred and celestial childhood. In this respect, the early character of Jesus is a picture that stands by itself. In no other case, that we remember, has it ever entered the mind of a biographer, in drawing a character, to represent it as beginning with a spotless childhood. The childhood of the great human characters, if given at all, is commonly represented, according to the uniform truth, as being more or less contrary to the manner of their mature age; and never as being strictly one with it, except in the cases of inferior eminence where the kind of distinction attained to is that of some mere prodigy, and not a character of greatness in action, or of moral excellence. In the excellence portrayed is never the simple unfolding of a latent nature, but a nature already contained in the germ of childhood, but it is a character formed by a process of rectification, in which many follies are mended and disempers removed; in which confidence is checked by defeat, passion moderated by reason, smartness sobered by experience. Commonly a certain pleasure is taken in showing how the many upward salutes of the boy are, at length, reduced by discipline to the character of wisdom, justice, and public heroism so much admired.

Besides, if any writer of almost any age, will undertake to describe, not merely a superhuman or celestial childhood, not having the reality before him, he must be somewhat more than human himself, if he does not pile together a mass of clumsy exaggerations, and draw and overdraw, till neither heaven nor earth can find any verisimilitude in the picture.

Neither let us omit to notice what ideas the Rabbin and learned doctors of this age were able, in fact

right at this, and apparently without any hint of excess or presumption, clesing itself with the infinite Majesty in a com-plural he says—"We will come unto and make our abode with him." I imagine any, the greatest and holiest of kind, any prophet, or apostle, saying of himself and the Great Jehovah! I can conceive did he give us concern-ingly himself, when he assumed the necessity of this information as this—"My Father is greater than I," and above all, while he himself as he often does, in a tone of secession—"the Son of Man." See also on the top of Olivet, looking on the guilty city and weeping words of passion like these—imagine some "weeping over London or New York, like—'How often would I have gathered the children together as a hen

ceeding the first Monday, to-wit: on the 10th of November, 1879, at which election a majority of the electors in and for the several districts in said county will elect a superintendent of schools in the place of J. W. West; and superintendent of schools in the second district, in the place of J. B. Tracy, whose five year term of office will expire on the first of January, A. D. 1880. And also the State mentioned and described in the following election notice, which is herewith published made a part of this notice.

My hand and the seal of the Office in the County of Rock, this 11th day of August, A. D. 1879.

JOHN J. COMSTOCK,
Sheriff.

NOTE.—Whereas, my wife, Estha E. Cole, lack my bed and board without just cause, and I hereby notify the party or parties who do or shall trust her on my account, for I will not be debted of her contracting.

Wm. S. WISSE, SHAL T. COLE.
W. Wis, Sept. 15th, 1879. (tw)

men reduced to 25c per yard. Alpacas in all shades 15c per yard. Dress Cambrics 8c, sold elsewhere for 12½c. Table Linens; Linen Crash Towelling 5c per yard. Curtain Lace 20c per yard. Three pair Ladies Hose for 25c. Marseilles Quilts reduced from one dollar to 80c. Ladies' Corsets 25c. An end variety of Parasols at 12 1-2c each.

AWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!! Will sell handsome Summer Shawls for 75c. Ladies' Summer Skirts 50c, We invite all attention to our new stock of Ladies' Suits, and Dusters, of which we will sell at the unprecedented low price of one each. Ladies, do not fail to come and see them at

McCLERNAN & CO.
Myers Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

.....	\$500	100 prizes each \$100	10,000
.....	1,000	" " " "	10,000
.....	600	" " " "	12,000
.....	1,000	" " " "	10,000
cs \$300 each	Approximation Prizes.	\$7.00	
cs 200 each,	"	1,800	
cs 100 each,	"	900	

Prizes. \$119,400.
 Double tickets \$2. Half tickets \$1.00
 Tickets, \$50. 55 Tickets, \$100
 Applications for club rates should be made home office
 List of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and other newspapers.
 Ticket holders. For tickets and information see T. J. COMMERFORD, Correspondent-Louisville, Ky.

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Barabara Street, Chicago. Advice free 15 experience. Expertise. Done quietly and legally. Names changed so speedily

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A NEW IMPROVED
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